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beginning of July, the Jordan Times will change its publication schedule to better suit the weekly work schedule of the vast majority of our readers in Jordan and Syria. The Jordan Times will be published six times a week, but beginning July 4, it will appear on Fridays, instead of not appearing on Mondays, as has been the practice up to now. For the rest of this month, the Jordan Times will be published on Friday, June 27, and will appear on Monday, June 30. From the beginning of July, the Jordan Times offices will be closed on Thursdays and will be a combined Thursday-Friday edition. The office will be open on Sundays (beginning July 6) and there will be a Monday edition of the Jordan Times, from July 7 onwards. We hope that readers and advertisers alike will find this arrangement more convenient.

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# Jordan Times

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## King's U.S. visit 'successful', says PM

AMMAN, June 25 (JNA) — Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf tonight expressed his satisfaction with "the positive results" achieved during His Majesty King Hussein's visit last week to Washington. He told reporters upon his return home that the visit was "successful" and accomplished its aims "in the best manner." He said the U.S. administration "was briefed directly about the Jordanian viewpoint, which represents the comprehensive Arab attitude, regarding the conditions for a just solution" to the Middle East crisis. His Majesty the King also heard the American viewpoint regarding the various aspects of the crisis, Sharif Abdul Hamid said. He said Jordan and the U.S. agreed during the visit "to continue their relations on the basis of mutual respect." He said discussions with the American side also dealt with arming the Jordanian armed force "in accordance with the existing programme." Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi and Court Minister Amer Khammash also returned with the prime minister.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## Regional Briefs

AMMAN, June 25 (R)—The death toll from a bomb blast yesterday in the southwest Iranian city of Ahwaz rose to 11 when two people died in hospital from their injuries, state reported. Revolutionary guards in Ahwaz, capital of the province of Khuzestan, said 56 people had been killed by the explosion in a city street. A spokesman said exploded in two cars. He said no one had so far been arrested in connection with the blast. The newspaper Kayhan said four persons died shortly after the bomb went off had been released. No one has so far claimed responsibility for the explosion. Khuzestan has been the scene of a series of bombings by the government on Iraqi-backed Arab separatists directed against oil installations and pipelines. Yesterday was the worst in the province since last year's revolution. The second was eight killed in an explosion in the Abadan refinery. Kayhan said the Muslim clergy in Ahwaz had today a day of mourning in the city, and the bazaar and shops were closed.

AMMAN, June 25 (R)—Israel's most powerful trade unions threatened to call a 48-hour general strike next month if their pay for 30 per cent wage increases were not met. The call to go on July 8 was made by committees representing some 10 electrical, postal, harbour, airport and broadcasting unions. A union spokesman said they were also demanding an end to update tax brackets four times a year to take inflation into account. The current Israeli inflation rate is 130 per cent.

AMMAN, June 25 (R)—The Syrian government newspaper today accused unidentified Arab countries of supporting terrorism. In an editorial, the paper said Syria "will not be getting involved in differences with Arab brothers over the columns, incitement to and backing for internal terrorist activities." Syria "will continue to work for a just Arab stand opposed to imperialism and Zionism and for liberation of the (Israeli occupied) land," it added. "It will also extend a friendly hand to all believers in liberation and rejecting surrender," the paper said. It added that the government would go ahead in its efforts to "consolidate the front and free the country of criminal and terrorist." The paper was apparently referring to the extremist Muslim Brotherhood Organisation, blamed for a series of assassinations and subversive operations in Syria.

AMMAN, June 25 (R)—Western Saharan guerrillas said today they had 222 Moroccan soldiers in a two-day battle for control of a garrison in the former Spanish colony. In a communiqué in Algiers, the Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas said 130 Moroccan soldiers were wounded in the battle for Zemmur, near the Mauritania border, on June 21 and 22. The Polisario said they killed or wounded in the attack. The Polisario is fighting Morocco for the independence of the phosphate-rich Western Sahara. The Guelta-Zemmur attack, which led to the bloodiest in recent weeks, coincided with a trial meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in Sierra Leone. The Polisario has asked the OAU to support the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic which it proclaimed in 1976.

AMMAN, June 25 (R)—Saudi Arabia and Senegal have called for a determination for the Palestinians, represented by the PLO, to return to the occupied territories, and the creation of an independent Palestinian state, according to a joint communiqué. The communiqué, issued last night on the conclusion of a three-day visit to the Saudi kingdom by President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal, also demanded that Israel return Arab lands, occupied in 1967. In the communiqué, issued by the official Saudi Press Agency, King Khalid and Senghor condemned the Soviet intervention in the Middle East and demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops for preservation of international peace and security. The two also voiced concern over the presence of foreign bases and on the African continent and demand their removal so that was peace, stability and development in Africa. But the communiqué made no mention of President Senghor's quest for aid for the African country's development projects. The communiqué, whose current tour will also take him to the United Arab Emirates, was reported to be seeking more financial support for the two oil-producing Arab states for the Senegal River project, costing about one billion dollars.

AMMAN, June 25 (R)—Vietnam's external information and communications minister, Mr. Phan Hien arrived in Kuwait today for a visit by a Vietnamese leader to the Gulf country. The minister is carrying messages for the Emir and prime minister of Kuwait from the Vietnamese president and prime minister, officials said. During his stay, the Vietnamese minister will also have talks with Kuwaiti government leaders.

AMMAN, June 25 (R)—Security forces in Iran's West Azar province have reopened a rail link to Turkey cut several days ago by Kurdish insurgents, the official Press News Agency said today. It quoted the province's governor-general, Mr. Ali Haggoon, as saying that thousands of wagons held up in the province would shortly begin running into Iran. The railway, vital as it makes new import arrangements in the face of western sanctions, was blocked by Kurdish insurgents who tore up the rails in the Qotur Valley.

AMMAN, June 25 (R)—Turkey's right-wing prime minister, Turgut Demirel, has decided to put his precarious control to a test. The Meclis (lower house) voted yesterday to put on the agenda an opposition motion which will probably be taken as a vote of confidence. Deputies of Mr. Demirel's Justice Party supported the motion. The ruling party is virtually equal in parliamentary strength to the opposition. The outcome next week will be decided by the Muslim majority of the National Salvation Party (NSP), which has the balance of power with 22 seats. In the seven months the government took office, NSD leader Necmettin Erbakan supported Mr. Demirel, but said he was doing so "stiffly." Today he announced that he no longer felt bound to support the government, but would not necessarily support a move to oust it.

AMMAN, June 25 (R)—Another 100 people have been purged from the University, bringing the total since the first dismissals announced last Saturday to nearly 500, according to Tehran Press. All those purged were alleged to have cooperated with the former Shah's secret police. A five-member purge committee set up last year on the orders of Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini and the ruling Revolutionary Council is purging the records of additional lecturers, students and university employees.

## During meeting with U.S. envoy Begin denies plans to move office to occupied Jerusalem

TEL AVIV, June 25 (Agencies) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin today said no decision had been made on moving his offices to occupied Arab Jerusalem, Radio Israel reported.

The radio said Mr. Begin made the statement during a meeting here with the United States ambassador, Mr. Samuel Lewis, who called on the prime minister to ask about reports of the move. Neither Israeli nor American officials would confirm the radio report, which followed the meeting between Mr. Begin and the envoy, ostensibly to discuss international affairs.

Mr. Begin's reported denial followed the revelation earlier this week by government officials that the prime minister would move his offices to occupied Jerusalem within three months. They said Mr. Begin hoped to force international recognition of Israel's 1967 annexation of Arab Jerusalem.

In 1978, Mr. Begin declared his intention to move to occupied Jerusalem, but announced no plans beyond the decision in principle. According to Mr. Begin's aides, the decision to move could be made by officials in the prime minister's office without Mr. Begin's direct order. Government officials told the Associated Press the move would be made within three months, when a new building is ready for occupancy.

According to the state radio, Mr. Lewis asked

Mr. Begin to clarify his intentions. An army radio correspondent reported that Mr. Lewis' inquiry was connected with the U.S. position in the U.N. Security Council debate on Jerusalem that began yesterday. The debate is expected to result in an Arab-sponsored resolution condemning Israeli actions in Jerusalem, and Israel wants the United States to veto any such measure.

A foreign ministry spokesman said Israel's ambassador in Washington was conferring with American officials about a U.S. veto in the U.N. Security Council debate on Jerusalem.

"Nothing authoritative has come forth so far," Israel's U.N. Ambassador Yehuda Blum told Radio Israel, "and consequently no western member of the council is willing or able at this stage to adopt a firm position with regard to the outcome of this debate."

No nation has recognised Israel's annexation and Islamic countries insist that the occupied sector, which contains Jewish, Christian and Muslim shrines, must be returned to Arab control.

Since annexing East Jerusalem 13 years ago, Israel has built large housing projects in the Arab sector that now house about 50,000 Israelis. The justice ministry and national police headquarters are located in office buildings across the old Israel-Jordan armistice line.

## Opposition group calls for new elections Begin's government faces direct attempt to topple it

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 25 (R)—Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's embattled government today faced a direct attempt to topple it as a small opposition faction submitted a Knesset (parliament) bill calling for new elections.

The bill was proposed by Knesset member Amnon Rubinstein of the six-man Shai (Change) Party and will be debated next week. The main opposition Labour Party has already pledged support as have most other factions opposed to Mr. Begin.

Most political commentators today indicated that Mr. Begin's shaky coalition could still muster enough votes to win the narrowest of majorities.

The commentators said that this depended on the prime minister convincing several of his supporters who have recently expressed dissatisfaction with the government to stick by it next week. All recent public opinion polls have indicated that if elections were held now, the Labour Party would sweep back to power with a comfortable majority. Labour ruled Israel for the first 29 years of its existence until the last elections of May 1977 brought Mr. Begin into office.

Mr. Begin's government has been hit by a series of defections over the past few months. His parliamentary support, which originally stood at 72 of the 120-member Knesset, has now shrunk to 62.

He has lost the services of Moshe Dayan as foreign minister and Ezer Weizman as defence minister. Mr. Weizman left the government last month in a storm of controversy when he attacked almost every aspect of government activity and called for new elections. His call was echoed last night, for the first time, by Mr. Dayan.

Then, Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz plunged the government into another crisis by threatening to resign unless large sums were slashed from the budget.

The government does not officially have to go to the country until November 1981. But Mr. Begin's prospects of lasting the full term have recently appeared increasingly poor.

The coalition suffered its latest blow this week when two members of the six-man Democratic Movement announced that they were leaving the faction and would no longer support the government.

Signs that Mr. Begin might be shaping up for early elections have been seen in the new forceful tone he has adopted in public speeches. He has repeatedly denounced Labour Party policy on the occupied West Bank, say-

ing it would lead to a Palestinian state alongside Israel.

Labour favours Israeli withdrawal from large areas of the West Bank while Mr. Begin says Israel has a "God-given right" to it.

Another sign that Mr. Begin's election campaign has begun, came this week when his chief aides published a list of the government's achievements in its three years of office.

Mr. Begin also aggressively denounced the recent European Economic Community (EEC) statement calling for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to be associated with the peace process.

Mr. Begin denounced the PLO as "an Arab SS" and compared the statement to "a second Munich." Political sources said this was as much for home as for foreign consumption.

## Muskie gives conditional support to EEC Middle East declaration

ANKARA, June 25 (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie today gave conditional support to the European Common Market declaration on the Middle East adopted earlier this month. State Department spokesman John Tatterson told reporters here.

He said the statement urging that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) be associated with the Middle East peace process could be a positive force if applied in the right way.

But Mr. Muskie said a necessary solution to the Palestinian problem could be achieved only through "hard grinding negotiations," not declarations or resolutions, Mr. Tatterson said.

He said the secretary of state appealed rhetorically to his NATO colleagues to "show me a

way to broaden the base of the peace process."

At the NATO foreign ministers meeting, Mr. Muskie gave what U.S. officials called a ringing defence of Washington's leadership.

In a break with tradition at the semi-annual sessions, the American secretary of state spoke last rather than first. A high British official said it was significant that, rather than setting the theme for the 14 other allies, the U.S. representative listened to them and then responded.

What they heard, U.S. officials said, was a strongly worded argument that Washington had provided western leadership, particularly on Afghanistan, and it was not unreasonable to expect others to cooperate on such mat-

## Orders PLO withdrawal from Sidon Arafat: 'Begin is snatching olive branch from my hand'

By Ron Cathell Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, June 25 — Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat said today Israeli Premier Menachem Begin is trying to "pull the olive branch from my hand by declaring his policy of terrorism

against my people." But Mr. Arafat told the Jordan Times in an exclusive interview here: "I still have the branch in my hand, and my gun in the other hand; and the world has to choose."

Recalling the "olive branch diplomacy" which he took to the United Nations in 1974, Mr. Arafat said the current actions of Israel in the occupied territories "pull the branch from my hand".

The Arab population in the occupied territories is rising up, he said, to confront Israeli aggression in the West Bank and Gaza. "There is an uprising, a wonderful uprising, a strong uprising from the masses," which will continue to grow, Mr. Arafat said. "It is a very important thing that is going on there among the masses facing this organised official terrorism."

The PLO leader pointed to Israel's recent expulsion of three Hebron area leaders and the bombing attacks on Mayors Basam Shak'a of Nablus and Karim Khalaf of Ramallah as evidence of Israel's "terrorism, fascism and crimes against our people."

Referring to the killing by an Israeli soldier this week of Bethlehem University student Tahirid Butneh, Mr. Arafat said the Israelis were engaging in "target practice against my people. They are treating us as (American) Red Indians. We are not Red Indians."

Mr. Arafat said the recent European statement on the Middle East was calling for the PLO to be "associated" with any peace talks, "very weak and very poor. The substantial elements of the whole issue of the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian problem were neglected." The EEC statement mentioned the PLO in "only

a very poor phrase," he said. This statement is no substitute for the European initiative which the Arabs expected would follow the

occupied West Bank and Gaza, the PLO leader said. "There is no European initiative. There is only a very weak statement," he said.

AMMAN, June 25 — PLO forces in the southern Lebanese port city of Sidon began a complete withdrawal today by order of PLO leader Yasser Arafat, he told the Jordan Times in an interview here today.

"According to what we have discussed in the combined Lebanese-Palestinian leadership, I went there yesterday morning and gave my instructions for all the military forces to leave the area," Mr. Arafat said, adding that the withdrawal will be permanent.

The reason for the pullout, he said, is that it is "suitable for the whole situation."

Israel has been shelling Sidon heavily from the sea, killing scores of civilian men, women and children. The attacks, Israel says, are aimed at PLO forces dug into the area.

After the PLO forces are gone, the Israeli forces will continue the attacks on Sidon, Mr. Arafat believes. "Even after this (withdrawal) declaration they shelled Sidon from the sea. This decision is a decision taken by the Israeli military junta and accepted and approved by (Premier) Menachem Begin himself to increase or escalate this aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people in the south. And they (the Israelis) are implementing this policy of organised official terrorism," he said.

Israel's continuous harassment and attacks on the UNIFIL troops in south Lebanon, in which three Irish soldiers were killed recently, is evidence of Begin's "policy of terrorism," Mr. Arafat said.

When the PLO leader was in Sidon yesterday the people in the area expressed concern about their security following the PLO withdrawal. Mr. Arafat told them he would arrange security with them, the governor and the municipal council. But it would depend on the people whether they would seek security from the regular Lebanese army.

While here today, Mr. Arafat met with Crown Prince Hassan the Regent and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan Qasbi.

May 36 deadline for completion of Egyptian-Israeli talks on "autonomy" for the Palestinians in the

As for other international initiatives on the Middle East, such as the current moves in the U.N. regarding occupied Jerusalem, Mr. Arafat said bluntly:

"The matter is not only Jerusalem. The matter is the whole Palestinian issue—our inalienable rights, our nations rights, including our right to return back to our homeland, our right to self-determination and our right to establish an independent state on our homeland."

Referring to the recent congress in Damascus of Fateh, the main operative wing of the PLO, Mr. Arafat said the resolution issued at the end of that meeting represented no change in the policy of either Fateh or the PLO.

That resolution, passed on May 31, set out a clear political, military and organisational programme based on "the inevitability of continuing and stepping up the armed struggle to liberate all Palestine."

Mr. Arafat, commander-in-chief of Fateh, said "we (Fateh) accept all PNC (Palestinian National Council) resolutions and are committed to all PNC resolutions in the future." The long-standing policy of the PNC, the Palestinian parliament, is to establish a Palestinian state in any part of Palestine that is liberated from Israeli occupation.

The Jordanian-PLO dialogue is "growing daily according to the Arab summits at Rabat, Tunis and Baghdad," Mr. Arafat said with a smile.

He is here in Amman to visit Mayors Shak'a and Khalaf, who were maimed in car-bomb attacks outside their homes on June 2. The mayors are receiving treatment at the King Hussein Medical Centre.

## Following gloomy IMF world economy forecast Gold price jumps to \$625 an ounce

LONDON, June 25 (R)—The price of gold jumped to \$625 an ounce today from \$605 last night following a gloomy forecast about the world economy by the International Monetary Fund.

An IMF prediction last night of low growth in 1980 and 81 had prompted speculators to turn to gold as a hedge against economic troubles, dealers said.

The gold price leapt to \$616.50 an ounce in New York last night from \$605 in London and today it continued its rise to \$625. This is its highest level since early June when a gold buying spree lifted its value to \$625 an ounce from little more than \$500.

Dealers said there was strong demand for gold from many quarters and they expected the price to rise further.

In its survey of the world economic outlook, the IMF said that the difficulties touched all categories of countries—from industrial giants and wealthy oil producers to impoverished developing nations.

"The world economic picture is rather grim," stated the report, the first of its kind to be released publicly by the IMF.

It said that in the first few months of 1980, there was a widespread worsening of inflation, spurred mainly by oil price increases that began in 1979.

None of the seven major industrial countries—the United States, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan—escaped a substantial acceleration of consumer price increases during 1979 and early 1980, the report said.

The report said that because of its size the inflation-plagued United States was affecting prices in other countries, making it more difficult to contain increases.

According to its own calculation of underlying inflation that excludes the effects of imports, the report said industrial countries had a 7.5 per cent inflation rate between 1978 and 1979. It said it expected this rate to go up to 9.5 per cent this year and recede to 8.5 per cent in 1981.

By comparison, the annual price rise was 2.5 per cent in the first half of the 1960s.

For developing countries without oil reserves, the economic record in the past few years had included rapid inflation rates, the

report noted. It estimated that in both 1979 and 1980 inflation would be about 30 per cent—far higher than in the past.

Inflation is also a problem in oil-producing nations, although far less than in the non-oil countries, the report noted. The rate, 10 per cent in 1978, was up in 1979 and the IMF report estimated it would reach 12 per cent in 1980.

The report said that in conjunction with inflation, the world economy had entered a period of sharp curtailment in growth of total output.

The growth of real gross national product, with the effect of inflation subtracted, increased by 3.5 per cent in the industrial countries during 1979.

But now, the overall short-term outlook is "clearly one of weakness stemming importantly from a recession in the United States that evidently has already started," the report said.

It added that a decline in output in 1980 was expected in Britain, "where unusually strong policy actions to arrest inflation and to reorient economic priorities are in process."

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## Deported West Bank leaders seek support for cause in France

## Southern region development proceeds with West German

PARIS, June 25, (R)—Three Palestinian leaders expelled last month from the occupied West Bank by the Israeli authorities have been canvassing French officials and political leaders for support of their cause.

The three were the mayors of the towns of Hebron and Halhoul, Fahd Al Qawasmeh and Mohamad Milhem, and the qadi of Hebron, Sheikh Rajab Al Tamini.

They met the head of the North African and Near East desk at the French Foreign Ministry, Serge Boisdevaux, as well as Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand and former Gaullist minister George Gorse.

A controversy broke out over a possible meeting with former premier and current National Assembly President Jacques Chaban-Delmas whose staff said he was forced to call off the appointment because of a heavy schedule.

The Palestinian personalities told a press conference they called it off because Mr. Chaban-Delmas had set as prior conditions for the meeting that it be kept secret and that the local representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation should not attend.

The three said that they asked French authorities to intervene on their behalf to get Israel to comply with the U.N. Security Council resolution calling on Israel to allow them to return home.

They said French officials assured them of support and reiterated France's views on the need for self-determination for the Palestinian people. The three men said however that the details of self-determination, such as where it would apply and to whom, were not made clear by people they spoke to.

The three said they asked France to recognise the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The group has already met French Communist leader Georges Marchais. The three were scheduled to meet former French prime minister Maurice Couve de Murville today before leaving for Austria where they are to be received by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

AMMAN, June 25 (JT)—Work is now underway on preparation of a development plan and environmental studies for the southern region, centred on Aqaba and Ma'an, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Jamal Sha'er explained in a press conference he called this afternoon.

The project is being carried out with the help of the West German government, as part of its technical cooperation programme whereby a number of regional planners are being sent to work in coordination with Jordanian planners.

Work on preliminary studies began three weeks ago and is expected to take two to two and a half years, the head of the German team, Dr. Heinrich Pohl, told the Jordan Times later today. Dr. Pohl, a regional planner who specialises in social infrastructure, is accompanied by three other experts — a second regional planner, a housing expert and an environmentalist. Experts in other fields, including industry and agriculture, will be coming out on a short term basis later on.

The planning office is at present located in Amman as part of the ministry's regional planning department, but later an office will be open in Aqaba. "We intend to work as much as possible in a local environment, since it is one of our aims to contribute to development of local authorities," Dr. Pohl said.

Dr. Sha'er, in his press conference, explained how the area under study by the planning team covers Ma'an Governorate and includes the southern region of the Jordan Valley and some bedouin settlements in the south of the Jordanian desert. Karak Gov-

ernate is not included in the southern region due to its peculiar features and development potential that differ widely from those of Ma'an Governorate, he said.

The minister said that the southern region has special significance due to its outstanding characteristics compared with the other regions. Most notable of these characteristics are the tourist and economic value of Aqaba Port and the various mineral reserves such as potash, oil shale and copper, which provide raw materials for cement, glass and fertiliser industries. Dr. Sha'er also pointed out the huge reserves of potable water under ground in the Qa' Al Disha area.

He added that the main purpose of the southern region project lies in finding the best methods with which to achieve the highest level of development while preserving equal opportunities among the different sectors of society and the minimum rate of negative impact caused by such development on the environment.

On the subject of planning in general in Jordan, he said the trend is now to spread the benefits of development throughout the country rather than concentrate on building up just the Amman region.

This distribution of development is based on a comprehensive outlook in planning and consideration of local conditions, ecology and needs of the areas. "Thus," he said, "we don't rely on one particular school in regional planning (Amman region has been planned with the help of Americans and British, Irbid with that of the Japanese), while at the same time we work to build up a qualified technical staff of our

own, able to work

future. "This is what is going out in planning the region using local planners, their experience, and under foreign supervision of Amman and regions."

Dr. Pohl stressed that the West German attaches to training danian graduates, know-how forms a part of all West German assistance.

### Land tax to be cancelled

AMMAN, June 25 (JT)—Prime Minister's Office referred to the National Consultative Council (NCC) provisional law cancelling land tax. The bill will be reviewed and recommended for review and recommendation.

Al-Rai newspaper today that according to visional law, the law Number 30 of 1955, called provided that a and fines be collected in accordance with the law.

The estimated total amount on irrigable land is JD 30,000 whereas actually collected is 18,000. Eighteen civil servants are employed collecting this tax, and efforts are being made to reduce the cost of products, it has been cancelled this tax.

### Insecurity consensus

IN ITS latest annual report, issued last week, the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies observed gloomily that the risk of war had become "much higher" in the past year, primarily because of conflicts or potential conflicts along the Middle East "crescent of crisis."

Apart from the Arab-Israeli dispute, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the turbulence in Iran, the report observed that "the industrialised world's dependence on secure oil supplies has turned threats to the stability of the Gulf region into threats to international security as a whole."

In the light of this warning from the experts, then, one can scarcely be too encouraged by two simultaneous statements last week — one from U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown on the need for an American "security consensus" that "we must use our military power (and this includes peacetime use) in a responsible way to defend our vital interests"; and another from the commander of the U.S. "rapid deployment forces" on the usefulness of a "pre-emptive strategy" for getting American military forces into the Arabian Gulf ahead of Soviet ones.

We are not clear on the extent to which General Kelley's "pre-emptive strategy" corresponds to Mr. Brown's "responsible" use of military power. The general disclosed that some 12,000 American marines are currently undergoing desert training in California to test his "pre-emptive strategy." And Mr. Brown's contention was that there is now, among Americans, "a better recognition than in recent years that the United States does have vital interests extending well beyond our shores."

One need not necessarily challenge that contention to observe — even as the U.S. and its western allies make a considerable do-do about the extent of the reported Soviet withdrawal of a substantial proportion of their invasion forces from Afghanistan — that such protection of "vital interests" was also Moscow's rationale for that intervention. The director of the London strategic studies institute, in issuing the IISS report, observed that the U.S. and the Soviet Union "no longer perceive a substantive interest in reaching agreements that involve mutual concessions." Thus, the "protection" by one or the other of the superpowers of its perceived "vital interests" in other parts of the world, given the current global atmosphere of mutual recrimination and unwillingness to compromise, is not necessarily re-assuring to those of us in those other parts of the world. This is all the more so when our own perceptions of those vital interests, viewed from a point along the "crescent of crisis" itself, do not always match the perceptions of either of the superpowers, from whose actions we most often stand to lose, rather than gain.

Mr. Brown, for example, coupled his security analysis with an outright warning to the Gulf oil-producers that the American ability to "defend" them was being undermined by their own actions in raising oil prices. This is a spurious and somewhat circular argument. The U.S. thirsts for oil to feed its industrial machine and its predilection for excessive and conspicuous consumption; to feed this thirst, it issues oblique threats against the security of the oil producers and carries out rather menacing desert exercises to drive the point home; confronted with such a threat, the oil producers are then warned that the U.S. capacity to "defend" them might be hampered by their application of good old capitalist economics in deriving a suitable market price for their precious commodity.

All this has the makings of the type of spiral of instability that the U.S. purports to abhor. And, in all this there is no addressing the real sources of instability, particularly in the Middle East, for which the actions of both the United States and the Soviet Union are in no small measure responsible, and which only their co-operation and sympathy can help to resolve.

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'Y: The United Nations Security Council began on Tuesday a meeting to discuss how to combat the illegal Israeli measures to annex Jerusalem to the Zionist entity as its capital. This meeting, called by the Islamic countries, places the international community once again before its huge responsibilities towards the holy city. Jerusalem is the key to peace in the whole region; security and stability will not prevail in the region as long as occupied Jerusalem and Al Aqsa Mosque remain captives in the hands of Zionist aggressors.

Now more than ever before, the Security Council is called upon to shoulder its responsibilities completely and courageously, and to undertake measures to deter the aggressor. Resolutions alone are not enough any more in the face of Israel's obstinacy and intransigence, unless they are accompanied by steps to achieve their implementation. Israel will not yield to mere resolutions as long as it is being protected by those who stand on its side against international resolutions.

It is nothing new to say that the U.S. policy towards the Palestinian issue and the utilisation of the veto at the Security Council against any decision that condemns the Israeli settlement policy or its other measures in the occupied Arab territories contributes to continued tension and the explosive situation in the region, threatening world peace. However we don't discount the significance of the international community's standing by the side of the Arab nation in its bid to regain its occupied land, most importantly Jerusalem, by all available means.

AL DUSTOOR: A resolution passed by the Security Council at this time should be decisive, and strong enough to meet the challenge the holy city of Jerusalem is facing from the Zionist invaders. The resolution should be capable of compelling Israel to halt its attempts at the Judaisation and annexation of the city, and contributing to its liberation from the grip of fanatic terrorism, repression and sabotage in all its quarters and its sanctuaries.

While the U.S. has, by its indecisive and absurd policy, given Israel the chance to continue the process of Judaisation and annexation, and will not allow the Security Council to cross the red line in condemning Israel and in the imposition of sanctions, the Jerusalem issue has actually clarified the American stand. Washington can no longer bear being Israel's accomplice. The clearest indication of this is the report that the U.S. intends not to vote on the Security Council's Jerusalem resolution. America's desire to avoid being in an embarrassing position before the Arabs and the rest of the world is not as great as its desire to conceal a situation which has become a symbol of its disgraceful collusion with the Zionist entity's designs and its expansionist ambitions.

### Local News Briefs

AMMAN, June 25 (JNA) — The Syrian Director General of Civil Aviation, Maj. Gen. Ahmad Antar, arrived in Amman today to attend the meetings of the 20th extraordinary session of the Arab Civil Aviation Council, which will begin here on Sunday. Maj. Gen. Antar is the chairman of the current session of the council. He told reporters on arrival that during the three days of meetings the conference will discuss the strategy for joint Arab action and the five-year plan of the council for the years 1981-85.

AMMAN, June 25 (JNA) — The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities in cooperation with the Land and Survey Department, has leased land at low rates to investors willing to develop tourist services in the Azraq area. Several investors have already begun to establish such services in an area near Al Umari to meet the needs of tourists and transport in the area. The tourist services will include restaurants, hotels, petrol stations and garages.

AMMAN, June 25 (JNA) — Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni today left Amman for a visit to West Germany, after which he will go to Turkey to attend the first administrative meeting of the Islamic capitals organisation scheduled to begin in Ankara on July 1. Mr. Ajlouni said that the meeting will discuss cooperation among the capitals of Islamic countries and municipal relations asked about his visit to West Germany. Mr. Ajlouni said that he will meet with West German municipal officials and have talks with them on increasing cooperation between Amman Municipality and West German cities. He said he will also get acquainted with modern methods of eradicating pests. Mayor Ajlouni said he will also discuss with the competent West German authorities modern methods of garbage disposal and hygiene, and ways to protect the city of Amman from epidemics.

AMMAN, June 25 (JNA) — The 16th class of students of the Statistical Training Centre graduated in Amman today. The centre was established in 1964. So far 364 students have graduated from the centre, whose graduates receive an assistant statistician certificate. There are 28 graduates this year.

BEIRUT, June 25 (JNA) — Some 80 Jordanian students are participating in the intensive course for higher studies at St. Joseph, the Jesuit university here, which will continue until July 7. The Cultural Attache at the Jordanian Embassy in Beirut, Mr. Adnan Lutfi, said that 14,000 Jordanian students will participate in the examinations of the Arab University of Beirut which will begin tomorrow morning. He added that some 300 Jordanian students began their exams in the Lebanese University three days ago.

AMMAN, June 25 (JNA) — The Central Bank of Jordan will participate in the meetings of an Arab symposium on the international monetary system and the repercussions of fluctuations in the system on the monetary situation in the Arab World. The meetings will begin in Abu Dhabi tomorrow and last four days. Dr. Ziad Fariz, head of the Department of Research at the Central Bank, today left Amman for Abu Dhabi to represent Jordan at the meetings. The symposium is being held under the auspices of the Group of 77 affiliated with the International Monetary Fund.

ZARQA, June 25 (JNA) — A conference on the loss of Jordanian manpower was held at the Labour Education Institute here today. The conference discussed the problem of the emigration of Jordanian workers, particularly those who are technically qualified, to foreign countries.

AMMAN, June 25 (JNA) — The cabinet today formed the Jordanian delegation to the meetings of the International Tourism Conference which will be held in Manila on September 27. Heading the team is Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Muwaffaq Al Fawwaz.

ZARQA, June 25 (JNA) — Zarqa Municipality yesterday completed the laying of the foundations and cement pillars for the suspension bridge which is being constructed at the entrance of Zarqa at the cost of JD 30,000. The construction of the bridge is expected to be completed this week.

AMMAN, June 25 (JNA) — The Director of the Department of Press and Publications, Mr. Ahmad 'Utum, met this morning with bookstore owners and proprietors of publishing houses. During the meeting, Mr. 'Utum affirmed the significance of the mission of bookstores and publishing houses and the role performed by their proprietors as a link between writers and intellectuals on the one hand and readers on the other. He also reviewed with the owners the facilities granted by the Department of Press and Publications in the process of publishing and distributing books, and its desire to expand the scope of reading in the community.

ZARQA, June 25 (JNA) — The first class of police training officers graduated from the police training school here today. Thirty five non-commissioned officers participated in the eight-week course, including 19 Saudi Arabians. They received military training and training in the functions of command, control, surveillance and infantry training tactics. Col. Zaki Al Khasawneh, director of training, distributed awards to outstanding students and certificates to the other graduates. The ceremony was attended by the commandant of the police training school and several police officers.

AMMAN, June 25 (JNA)—A Seminar on women in development projects was held here today. The seminar was organised by the Working Women's Department at the Ministry of Labour in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA). Mrs. In'am Mufri, the minister of social development; Dr. Adawhiya Alami member of the National Consultative Council, and Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber, executive director of the Queen Alia Fund, participated in the seminar along with a number of Arab delegates and local figures.

AMMAN, June 25 (JNA) — A week-long symposium on the monetary and financial markets began at the Jordanian public Administration Institute here yesterday. Fifty directors general and heads of finance and accountancy departments at banks, insurance companies, saving funds, and local industrial companies are participating in the symposium, which includes lectures on monetary administration, bonds and the development of the Amman stock exchange.

SALT, June 25 (JNA) — The director of education in Balqa district today opened a volunteer camp for district students at the Salt boy's school. Forty secondary school students are participating in the two-week camp.

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### Exhibitions

The French Cultural Centre is holding a documentary exhibition entitled "Des Metiers et Des Hommes." Drawings and photographs of a wide range of human activities are on display; visiting hours are 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 5-8 p.m.

The Soviet Cultural Centre presents a photo exhibition on the subject of youth in the Soviet Union. The exhibition will run through 30, and can be seen from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-8 p.m. at the centre, located near the Third Circle in Jabal Amman.


#### Film

The Department of Culture and Arts and the Jordanian Cine Club, in cooperation with the Italian Embassy, are holding a week of Italian films by Director Mauro Bolognini. Today's film is entitled "Agostino" and is subtitled in English. The film starts at 8 p.m. at the department's theatre in Jabal Luweibdeh.

#### TO LET

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1977 Mercedes-Benz 230. In a very good condition. Only 40 thousand km. Equipped with air conditioning, radio and stereo cassette. Price: JD 2,400 Duty not paid.

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Read in this week's issue:  
**SLOWDOWN, NO RECESSION FOR EUROPE**  
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**BJORN BORG: BEST EVER? COVER STORY**  
TENNIS CHAMP FROM SWEDEN.  
**GENSCHER: 'WE ARE PART OF THE WEST'**  
INTERVIEW WITH THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER.  
**SUMMIT AT THE BRIDGE OF SIGNS: PREVIEW**  
THE VENICE CONFERENCE.

#### Foreign Company Announces the sale of the following used cars:


1. Toyota Land cruiser long chassis - 1979. Excellent condition.
2. 1972 Toyota jeep - good condition.
3. Datsun 1979 double-cabin pickup - Excellent condition.
4. Volvo 1975 Saloon - Engine in need of repair. All cars carry Jordanian licence plates. Cars seen on June 28, 29 and 30 between 9 a.m. and noon.

Location: In front of the Hungarian Embassy between Fifth Circle and 'Abdoun Si market (Orthodox Club St.). Offers will be received at the same location. The cars will be sold to the highest bidder.

## ALIA JUMBLE

The Scrambled Word Game.

BY TERRY & KARMA



What the fat man likes about the aircraft Alia uses on its Bangkok and U.S. routes.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

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# Royal Scientific Society: gaining a new sense of focus

**NOTE:** Dr. Albert Butros took over as director of the Royal Scientific Society in 1976. Since then he has presided over a growth and definition within the society, which provides research and service facilities to Jordanian government and in this interview he talks about his years in the job, the RSS's goals and its goals.

Interview by Rami G. Khouri

**Q:** Looking back on your three and a half years as general of the RSS, what did you identify as your immediate when you took the job, and how do you assess your achievements to date?

**A:** Butros: If I remember correctly, one of the earlier as we had one in which I said that one of the main as was that this organisation did not have a sense of focus. I sharpening of its focus, and I think we have achieved that. If the objectives that were in operation in 1976, and the as that we have now, it is quite clear that we have this sense of

no longer an institution that wants to do everything and we are an institution that has, for better or for worse, that we are here as a combination of a research and service as, though both research and service have got to be geared to as of some local problem, or the introduction of a new idea as or with the rest of the world, geared to increasing the as of this institution to do exactly that -- to apply itself to the as of local problems or to the introduction of new ideas as which themselves need to strengthen the capability to solve as. I think this sense of focus is no longer in question as organisation; and outside the organisation I'm sure it's as around the country.

the National Planning Council recently gave our as the Building Materials Research Centre, approval in as to do the national building code. This is on the general level, as specific level, we have introduced the nuts and bolts of as an institution such as ours. We have set down the as the system of arriving at the concept of a project, laying as proposal, having it approved, putting it within the budget as ing how it proceeds. This is something relatively new for us, as analyses, possible returns, ultimate application of the as of these are becoming prime interests of our organ- as able very little of this was done before 1976.

also redefined our own image; not the way we are per- as at the way we perceive ourselves. We have said, and I'm sure as staff agree with me, that we don't answer to an inter- as definition of a research organisation. We do what is needed, as opened up our labs to the public and private sectors for all as tests, routine testing, consultancy work. We think that if as is doing something, some service, we should not hide as fact that we are called a research institution and not do it, as has had very useful spin-offs. We discovered -- and we had as back of our heads when we started -- that one of the as a research institution like ours sometimes does not as self to existing problems because we don't know them, we as what the problems are, because our people are sitting as desks thinking. But if you open up your labs to all kinds as you are in constant touch with the people who are the as this becomes invaluable in terms of telling you where the as are, what kinds of recurring problems seem to come to you, as you talk about it and deal with it from a position of some as rather than in type of vacuum which I'm sure exists with as like ours in all parts of the developing world.

er development is that we are no longer vocal guardians of as in society. We are allowing our acts to speak. We no longer as people and tell them we are capable, we know how to do

Application being that several years ago you might have had as itself more strongly?

there was a credibility gap. I'm sure the credibility gap still as I believe it has been narrowed. as I attribute this largely to the fact that your people have as in the field more?

people now do a great deal of work outside, in the field, but as people come in and talk to us. We no longer have an ivory as. Of course we also attribute it to the fact that what as needed was a sense of direction. They needed people to as where we are going and why we are here; very often a as will get engrossed in a problem because it is scientifically as, but without being confronted by a layman's question, the as question I would ask as a layman, which is simply: what is this

as, we have developed criteria, and the criteria have been as. Criteria like, to support a project, you've got to ask as number of questions, such as: will it ultimately help local as? If it is, is it one that will utilise local materials or as materials? Is it ultimately economically feasible? In this as we have brought in the economics department to work very as the other departments, to shift their interest from geo- as omic surveys to more specific projects of what one might as economic nature. In this connection, we now have eight as in the economics department doing their doctoral degrees as come back and form a complementary unit to do feasi- as ble techno-economic studies, working in the areas of project as project evaluation, econometrics and this type of thing.

as projects with the RSS or outside or both? as, but we want to emphasise outside projects. Some projects as are already being done. We've recently completed a study as of private investors who were interested in establishing a as university students. We've done a good number of studies as and nature, such as the feasibility of starting a lead pencil as industries for pesticides and insecticides. I should also as that we have moved very strongly into the area of standards as ifications, where we feel the more of this we do, the more as the whole approach will be. The mandate for standards as ifications is with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, but we as technical arm on standards, sometimes with them and some- as times. On construction, we are writing the contract at the as with the Public Works Ministry for national buildings as ions. I can cite hundreds of examples, but as you can see as ranging in that type of direction, which is much clearer com- as ing than in the past. If you want a very striking exam- as ple it is between the original walkie-talkie project and the as electronic minilab system. While the walkie-talkie may have as resting in itself, the application was not immediate. The as is already being used around the country for training pur- as a variety of institutions.

as of employees or students? as, usually first year electronics students, in universities, as and the training institute of the Telecommunications as ion.

as the RSS budget for 1980? as, this year, the operating budget is JD 1.4 million. One of the as trends is that our projections for revenues generated by as activities and services is about JD 500,000 this year, or close as cent of the budget. In 1979, we realised something like JD as this year, or close to 40 per cent budget. In 1979, we realised as like JD 400,000 from our services, out of a total budget of as million. The trend is upwards. In 1975, we had a revenue of as 50,000 from our own work, mostly from the computer as.

as what point do you expect the revenues from services to as don't think we'll ever get to the point where revenues will as total operating expenses, but we should be able to cover as per cent. One very healthy example is the building materials as house revenues jumped 400 per cent in 1979, but that's as it's a new centre and in its first year of operations people as aware of the kinds of services it offered, so we don't expect it as another 400 per cent this year.

as does the balance of your budget come from? as get JD 300,000 from the government, which has remained as since 1973. The rest will be money earmarked for specific



Dr. Albert Butros

projects. And there are some other sources, such as contributions we get every year from banks, channelled through the Central Bank. Our investment fund will begin to yield a little bit of money this year, about JD 10,000-12,000, but next year it will be more. Our hope is to build up the investment fund to reach JD 5 million. We still expect, however, to have a deficit of about JD 200,000.

**Q:** Do you get grants from Arab countries?

**A:** Yes, we do, but our policy is not to use grants for recurring costs; we put these into the investment fund. This year we have received grants from Iraq, Libya and the United Arab Emirates. We hope to hold costs steady or even cut them in some cases, to the point where we can finance our recurring expenditures from the income from our investment fund. Our major cost is personnel, and also the rising price of services. For example, our water bill has gone up significantly, our electricity bill, our fuel bill. These are things that you can't control. The things that we can control, we do, like being very careful about adding people to staff, like postponing the purchase of a vehicle and keeping another one going until it becomes more economical to get a new one than to keep servicing the old one, cutting down on hospitality bills and this type of thing. We hope to meet our full budget, because we have not counted in all contributions from Arab states. Most contributions will go into the investment fund, but other contributions have no strings attached, and some of those might be used purely to meet budget requirements.

**Q:** The growth rate of your staff appears to have levelled out in the past few years.

**A:** Yes. Actually, from June 1976 until now, our staff has grown by no more than 30 people, to reach about 360, with another 50 in the printing press. The printing press is not part of our budget.

**Q:** Do you have the problem of a high turnover in staff?

**A:** The situation is stabilising. We did have to pass through the high

## New ordinance to require landlords to report foreigners

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, June 25 -- An ordinance requiring Jordanians to report to the police within 48 hours of renting a flat to non-nationals will go into effect soon, sources at the Public Security Directorate told the Jordan Times today.

Full details of the ordinance will be released Saturday by the head of public relations at the police department. It is not yet known when it will go into effect.

The ordinance will require landlords to report the names of foreign tenants to the nearest police station within 48 hours after the lease is signed. Jordanians will also be required to report the names of foreigners whom they are putting up without charge within 48 hours of their arrival.

Sources at public security today indicated that the ordinance will also apply to foreign guests at hotels. They had no details on whether the ordinance will be

effective retroactively. They added that Jordanians who do not comply with the ordinance will be subject to a prison sentence of one week to a month or to a fine.

The sources indicated that the ordinance -- which has come from the Department of Foreigners and Borders at public security -- is an attempt to keep tabs on migrant labourers.

The labourers frequently neglect to obtain or renew resident permits. Many are illiterate and often do not know how to go about these processes, or feel they cannot afford the fees.

The Ministry of Labour has already started a campaign to track down foreigners working here without permits, and will be charging a stiff fine to those who fail to renew their work permits promptly.

The authorities hope that registration of foreigners resident here by landlords will further help them in their efforts to control the flow of migrant labourers.

turnover stage, but we still have a problem in the areas of highest demand in the private sector, such as getting architects and civil engineers. This is much more difficult for us than getting a mechanical engineer or an electronics engineer.

**Q:** Are you satisfied with the internal management situation?

**A:** Yes, we're quite satisfied. What we need now, it seems to me, is a formalisation of practices. Over the last three and a half years we have been experimenting. In some areas where we have felt secure, we've stabilised through changing the regulations and setting up a new set of procedures. For example, in the area of scholarships and short-term training abroad, we have played around with this and have got a set of regulations. What we haven't got around to doing is to formalise the status of our research staff. We don't have a formal ranking system, for assistant researchers, associate researchers, researchers, principal researchers, chief of research. These rankings would be the equivalent of rankings at the university. We still go by grades, such as first, second, third and fourth grades.

**Q:** What is the difference?

**A:** The difference is that with the formal system one's promotion would be governed by an additional set of criteria. To move from one level to the next level a researcher would have to have a minimum number of years, but would also have to demonstrate ability either through publications, or, in our case more importantly, by having led successfully a certain number of projects which found their way to the public. We still don't have that on a formal basis. Informally, we look at this all the time, when we study whether to give raises or not. Whether we're doing contract research or in-house research, we assess the type or relationship between the project leader and his or her status vis-a-vis the people working with the group; if you have a formal linkage, you will automatically have some criteria on who leads a research project. Does he or she have the rank, which is attained by having successfully done research work under other people? At the moment, this selection is done through availability, or through heads of sections who almost automatically lead research projects. What we want to do is have them lead research projects not because they're heads of sections, but because they have earned the status of, shall we say, principal investigator, or whatever. It seems to me that this year we have to work on this, because we've gathered enough experience and have worked on a sufficient number of projects and have met a sufficient number of problems to develop a system. What we have tried to avoid is to set up the ranking first and then start working; we prefer to work for a number of years and then make sure we know exactly the nature of the problems that need to be tackled through the ranking.

**Q:** What about the area of follow-up and implementation?

**A:** Well, we've developed a number of new approaches here, including, for example, on the very simple level, every individual in this organisation now has a time sheet he's got to fill in to account for his time. The time sheet indicates how much time is spent on a project, on reading and researching, on administrative hurdles or problems, and how much time is wasted. Most of these reports are honest ones, because people know that they are intended to improve their performance. People working on each project now submit periodic reports; what I get from the planning department is on a monthly basis on each department and its projects, including an analysis of time spent on projects and time spent on administration, money spent on the projects, cost per hour of the project and so forth. A formal evaluation of each project takes place every six months.

**Q:** Who does these evaluations?

**A:** The department heads and the planning department together. With the formalisation we are talking about, this is again an area that can be tightened, in that then it will be clear that the project leader reports to the next person up, who does part of the evaluation.

**Q:** It seems then that the planning department plays a leading role in the work of the RSS as a whole. Is this by design or by circumstance?

**A:** That's their work. The problem, however, with this set-up is that we're constantly watching the budget. If you're going to give this function fully to the planning department, then it's got to have technical people, such as engineers, who are technically capable of evaluating research work. So far, our planning department is economists, business administrators and public administrators who look more at the financial than the technical achievements. That means we depend more on the head of department. But my deputy, Dr. Daghestani, has explicit authority to watch over the technical departments. He's a technical man himself, and his evaluations are crucial. Eventually, within what I'm calling the formalisation of procedures, all of these areas will have to be strengthened and made more efficient, within the general proviso that it doesn't mean adding 10 or 15 people to the staff to do that. We've got to work it out within the existing staff to develop this evaluation capability.

**Q:** One of the major complaints I've heard from people who used to work at the RSS is that the staff is vastly underworked, or perhaps used to be. Do you feel there is still some slack that can be taken up?

**A:** There's always room for that, but I'm confident that this complaint is disappearing fast, or has disappeared. One thing we've got to remember is that now we're doing something like four or five times the amount of work which we used to do in the past, with almost the same staff, which indicates that there was slack in the past.

**Q:** Is there any move to institutionalise the work of the RSS within the overall developmental priorities of the country?

**A:** Part of this is already happening on an informal basis, though I believe it is more advisable for us to remain independent, because of the obvious advantages in freedom of action. As a result of the conference we had on science and technology in Jordan, a follow-up committee recommended that the National Planning Council to be given a mandate for scientific and technological planning, instead of setting up an independent science and technology body, and to integrate the science and technology potential into the national development programme. As a result, a new department of science and technology has been set up within the National Planning Council. Then there was another recommendation to the prime minister that a national committee on science and technology be set up, to set priorities and lay down science and technology policy, and to advise the head of the planning council on the integration of science and technology in the national development effort.

**Q:** This new department in the planning council would coordinate existing research work being done by different institutions in the country?

**A:** Yes, with regard to research, I suspect that it will set aside a certain amount of money and support projects in the area of science and technology presented to it by the universities or by us or perhaps even by individuals, within the list of priorities that they have determined, which themselves are part of the priorities as determined by the five-year plan.

**Q:** Right now, there is no central place in the country where one researcher can find out about other projects under way by other researchers or institutions?

**A:** No, there isn't, and what we're hoping is that this new department will be able to act as a sort of national clearing house in this area, but also being more actively engaged in supporting the type of project that needs to be supported financially, which means that people can go their own way, but if they expect support for a specific project, that support will have to come from within a general priority system within the country.

**Q:** Couldn't this sort of approach have a spin-off in terms of support that researchers might get on a sectoral basis? For example, if you decide to focus on the specific problems of plastic industries in Jordan, might not those companies contribute to research work that they will all benefit from?

**A:** We're already doing something like that. You say plastics. But if you say paints, at the moment we're surveying all the paints and lacquers manufacturers in the country. We're giving advice; we're working with them; they're giving us samples to test. I think this has to be done in a more formal context.

## WFP to provide \$15.3m food assistance to Jordan



Dr. Hanna Odeh and Mr. Abdul Latif Sukkar sign the agreement for WFP aid Wednesday.

AMMAN, June 25 (JT) -- Jordan and the World Food Programme (WFP) today signed two plans of operations under which the WFP will provide further assistance to support a school meals scheme at a cost of \$14.1 million over three years, and a pilot project for rangeland and forage development.

The documents were signed by Dr. Hanna Odeh, president of the National Planning Council (NPC) on behalf of the Jordan Government, and Mr. Abdul Latif Sukkar, WFP representative in Jordan, on behalf of the WFP. The director general of Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) and senior officials of the Ministry of Education and the NPC were present at the signing ceremony.

The Ministry of Education initiated the school meals scheme in 1977 in three areas on an experimental basis, with assistance from the WFP totalling \$4 million.

Some 47,000 pupils in elementary and preparatory schools have benefited from the scheme, which aimed at improving the level of nutrition and consequently the health and the learning capacity of children.

The new phase of the project will benefit 123,000 pupils in Ma'an, Tafila, Mafrq, Karak, Madaba and Ajloun. It is expected to begin operations with the second semester of 1980-81 school year.

The rangeland and forage development project will serve as a model for a long-term programme for increased forage and livestock production, and it will benefit low-income farmers and livestock owners grouped in cooperatives. WFP will provide assistance in the form of food to be used for range improvement, fodder production and fattening activities by cooperatives.

## GOT SOMETHING ON YOUR MIND?

LET THE JORDAN TIMES HEAR ABOUT IT WRITE TO: P.O. BOX 6710

## TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be normal summery weather, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate to fresh and seas calm.

Overnight Low 19 Daytime High 33 Amman

The high temperature in Amman on Wednesday was 31, while that in Aqaba was 36.

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Arab Union Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	845	1,420	1,420	1,420
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 10,000	100	15,250	15,250	15,250
Bank of Jordan	JD 5,000	60	13,500	13,500	13,500
Islamic Bank	JD 1,000	2,480	1,780	1,770	1,780
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	800	1,550	1,540	1,550
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	1,265	1,950	1,950	1,950
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	1,716	2,240	2,230	2,240
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	800	1,530	1,500	1,530
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	72	15,750	15,750	15,750
National Insurance Co.	JD 5,000	206	19,000	19,000	19,000
Dar Al Dawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	1,390	3,800	3,770	3,770
Dar Al Sha'ab	JD 1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 5,000	95	10,350	10,350	10,350
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	1,800	3,150	3,150	3,150
Jordan General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	1,281	1,480	1,470	1,480
Arabian Investment and International Trading Co. Ltd.	JD 1,000	975	0,950	0,950	0,950
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	50	0,970	0,970	0,970
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	351	25,550	25,550	25,550
Jordan Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	1,250	1,220	1,210	1,210
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	1,676	1,910	1,900	1,900
International Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	1,961	0,950	0,950	0,950
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	137	19,100	19,100	19,100
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 1,000	200	1,300	1,300	1,300
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	100	0,740	0,740	0,740
Garage Owners Federation Office Co.	JD 1,000	250	4,950	4,950	4,950
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	696	9,330	9,330	9,330
National Steel Industry	JD 1,000	6120	2,320	2,320	2,320

Total Volume Traded on Wednesday, June 25, 1980: JD 78,665

Total number of shares traded: 29,676

## Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1989	JD 10,000	22	220	10,000	10,000

## EMPLOYMENT VACANCY

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### (D) VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTORS:

To teach vocational subjects for basic handtool skills in electricity, mechanics and instrumentation and must have the following qualifications:

1. A four-year degree from a vocational institute (post-secondary).
2. Three years' experience in electricity, mechanics and instrumentation.
3. The ability to read, write and speak Arabic and English.

### (E) ARABIC/ENGLISH TRANSLATORS:

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Qualified candidates may send applications to P.O. Box 382, Amman or telephone 22970 Amman, or come in person to Tapline office, Feras Circle, Jabal Al Hussein between 7:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. before June 28, 1980 to arrange for an interview.



# Economic News Briefs

## IATA expects worst financial year for major airlines

GENEVA, June 25 (R)—Rising fuel and other costs could make this year the worst financially for major airlines since World War II, a spokesman for the International Air Transport Association (IATA) said today.

Airlines in the United States alone lost \$200 million on operations in the first quarter and a similar deficit was expected for the three months until the end of June, press spokesman Mr. David Dyk told reporters. "It is looking like the worst year in aviation history since World War II," he said.

Geneva-based IATA estimates from figures supplied by its 103 members that fuel costs will rise by a half during 1980 and wages, services and other costs by 15 per cent. The spokesman said members airlines' operating figures could be worse than last year's surplus of \$420 million which was not even enough to repay interest charges of \$637 million.

## African rail merger proposed

LUSAKA, June 25 (R)—Zambia has urged African states to merge their railway systems in order to speed the continent's development.

Zambia's Transport Minister, General Kingsley Chinkanda, proposed this when opening a week-long meeting here today of the Union of African Railways permanent committee, attended by about 17 countries including Zambia, Kenya, Tanzania, Ivory Coast, Tunisia, Egypt and Sudan.

He told delegates: "Africa should stand up and rectify the anomalies left behind by her former masters." General Chinkanda also suggested railway staff training should be on a regional basis to overcome manpower shortages.

Zambia held talks recently with Zaire, Zimbabwe and Mozambique on ways of lessening their dependence on rail links through South Africa. The four countries agreed at a meeting in Lubumbashi, Zaire, to seek a transport pact to achieve this aim.

## Egypt to get \$400m credit

CAIRO, June 25 (R)—The World Bank and its affiliate the International Development Association (IDA) are to lend Egypt about \$400 million during the next 12 months, under-secretary of the Egyptian economy ministry Mr. Samir Korayem said today.

He told reporters the loans, shared equally between the bank and the IDA, would be used to help finance agricultural and food programmes, including the reclamation of 6,000 acres in Nubareya region in the Nile delta and to establish fish farms in the area.

Mr. Korayem said the IDA loan would be interest-free, repayable over 50 years. The World Bank loan would be repaid over a period of 15 to 20 years, with a five-year grace period, at 8.25 per cent interest. He said the loan agreements would be signed within a few months.

## Mitsui to build Oman's refinery

MUSCAT, June 25 (R)—Japan's Mitsui Company today won a contract to build Oman's first oil refinery in Muscat at a cost of 26 million riyals (about \$75 million). The refinery, with a daily capacity of 50,000 barrels, is expected to be completed by the middle of 1982.

Oman exports all its oil, currently averaging 300,000 barrels a day, but imports petroleum products. Japan is the principal buyer of Omani crude.

The under-secretary of Oman's ministry of petroleum and minerals Mr. Salim Mohammad Shabban signed the contract with the Japanese firm's representative in Muscat.

## Britain to mint new crown

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—A new 25-pence (58 cents) coin called a crown will be struck to commemorate the 80th birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on Aug. 4, the Royal Mint said yesterday.

The coin bears a portrait of the Queen Mother surrounded by bows and lions, based on her Bowes-Lyon family name.

## Iraq puts oil price hike into effect

LONDON, June 25 (R)—Iraq has told buyers it is raising the price of its Basrah light crude by \$2 to \$31.96 a barrel from July 1, according to oil industry sources in Tokyo.

Kuwait announced two weeks ago that it would raise its oil price by \$2 to \$31.50 a barrel on July 1, and the oil industry expects more increases in the next few days to be disclosed by other members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

OPEC ministers decided in Algiers on June 10 to fix a new \$32 ceiling for market Gulf type crude of the kind produced by Iraq and Kuwait. A \$37 maximum was fixed for premium oils, such as those of North Africa, which are produced close to markets and are of high quality.

The new ceilings gave most Gulf producers the option of going up by \$2 and left scope for smaller increases by Algeria, Libya and Nigeria which are already close to

the \$37 premium ceiling.

Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani said at Algiers that Saudi Arabia, the biggest producer, would not necessarily increase its \$28 price—the lowest in OPEC—before September, although he did not rule out going up "a dollar or so."

Depending on what the Saudis do, OPEC officials calculated that the Algiers agreement would add, during the third quarter, between one and two dollars to the average OPEC rate of just under \$32 a barrel.

Meanwhile, Iranian Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moftari said today it is 90 per cent certain that Iran will keep its oil prices unchanged in July. In a telephone interview with Reuters, Mr. Moftari said no final decision has been taken "but what I can tell you is it's 90 per cent certain we will keep them the same."

Iran charges an official price of \$33.50 a barrel for light crude plus a premium of \$3 a barrel for light

crude plus a premium of \$3 a barrel on half the oil sold under contract.

Its decision to raise prices by \$2.50 barrel from April 1 caused Japanese and European buyers to cease their imports, which totalled some one million barrels per day.

Mr. Moftari told the official Pars News Agency that revenues from oil and oil products in the Persian month ended June 21 totalled \$1.61 billion, compared with \$1.17 billion in the month to May 21 and \$1.56 billion in the month to April 19.

Industry analysts said the figures appear to show a sharp increase in sales of refined products in the most recent month, since crude oil exports have been running at only 800,000 barrels per day since April 20, according to official figures.

Mr. Moftari said Iran is renegotiating contracts for the second half 1980, particularly with Eastern European countries, and added "most of them want more oil."

## Kuwait invests \$115m in VW-Brazil

SAO PAULO, Brazil June 25 (AP)—Kuwait has made the Arab's first major petrodollar investment in Brazil. The Kuwaiti government paid \$115 million for 10 per cent of Volkswagen's Brazilian subsidiary, a company spokesman confirmed here this morning.

The shares were purchased from the local Monteiro Aranha Group, which held 20 per cent of Volkswagen do Brasil S.A. from its founding 23 years ago. Volkswagen do Brasil employs 46,000 workers to produce 2,600 cars and vans per day. That rep-

resents 48 per cent of this country's million-vehicle-a-year auto industry, which is the eighth largest in the world.

Brazilian authorities have made no secret that they are courting the Arabs to help pay for imported petroleum, expected to cost \$11 billion this year. Until now, however, the Arabs have shown little interest, and the only other important deal is a recent \$60 million loan the Kuwaitis made to Brazil's National Economic Development Bank.

Germany's Volkswagenwerk AG, which owns 80 per cent of its

Brazilian subsidiary, announced a \$600 million 5-year investment plan for Brazil where it has its largest operation—outside Germany.

The multinational automaker is reported to have divided the world market basically between the mother company and its Brazilian subsidiary, with the head office taking the industrialised nations while Brazil looks after the developing countries.

Volkswagen do Brasil earned after-tax profits \$64 million last year on sales of \$1.8 billion dollars, the company spokesman told the Associated Press.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATE

LONDON, June 25 (R)—Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion market.

One sterling	2.3350/60	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.1526/29	Canadian dollar
	1.7675/85	West German mark
	1.9365/75	Dutch guilder
	1.6365/80	Swiss franc
	28.27/29	Belgian franc
	4.1033/48	French franc
	836.75/837.25	Italian lire
	217.75/218.00	Japanese yen
	4.1690/1700	Swedish crown
	4.8575/95	Norwegian crown
	5.4825/40	Danish crown
One ounce of gold	623.00/625.00	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, June 25 (R)—The market closed higher after a session, dealers said and at 1500 the FT index was up 31. Demand for the market leaders helped the recovery following yesterday's downward trend, but the main factor was the temporary suspension of Rolls Royce Motors Holdings pending an announcement. Prior to suspension, the stock was 2p up while Vickers was steady at 128. Ge added as much as \$4 with the sharply higher bullion price. North American issues were quietly mixed.

Government bonds fluctuated narrowly at the higher levels, closing around 1/4 point up. News that the two stocks were both underwritten at today's tender affected sentiment, but the undertone remains strong said.

Following figures, Trusthouse Forte dipped 3p but P. & O. added 18p to 198. Associated Communications announced a joint video disc and tape venture with R.C. unchanged at 94. Elsewhere, Thorn and Ferranti rose 20p and 20p respectively of yesterday's sharp falls while ICI added 4p or 5p.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATE

U.S. dollar	293.00/295.00	French franc	71
U.K. sterling	684.00/688.00	Dutch guilder	15
West German mark	165.50/166.50	Swedish crown	70
Swiss franc	178.70/179.80	Belgian franc	16
Italian lire	35.00/35.30	Japanese yen	13
(for every 100)		(for every 100)	

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# JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

## Alternate Olympic Games scheduled

WASHINGTON, June 25 (Special) — The total number of National Olympic Committees not sending athletes to the Moscow summer games has now reached 63, with Panama's Olympic group voting this month to reverse an earlier decision to attend the games.

President Carter has called for a boycott of the games in protest at the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Some 43 sports federations have decided not to send teams to Moscow, in defiance of the decisions of their national committees.

Such sports as field hockey, track and field, fencing, archery, equestrian events and shooting will be without many of the major contenders at Moscow, American reports say.

The United States has been trying to plan international games for athletes not attending the Moscow Olympics. American officials said that several alternative events have already been arranged by national and international sports federations.

Yachting teams not going to Moscow will be invited to the "Kiel Week" in West Germany during June, and an international invitation boxing tournament is scheduled for Nairobi, Kenya, in late August.

Three alternative equestrian events are planned for Western Europe during August, in Goodwood, England; Rotterdam, Holland, and Fontainebleau, France. An invitational gymnastic tournament is scheduled in the United States during August, and a shooting competition — possibly in Egypt or the United States — is planned for late August or September.

Other alternative games scheduled for October include a women's volleyball tournament in the United States, a women's invitational field hockey tournament in Philadelphia and a judo invitational tournament in Quebec, Canada.

Plans are also proceeding on possible competition in swimming, basketball, soccer and wrestling.

American officials said a dozen nations have expressed an interest in sponsoring alternative games. They said that these events would be organized and staged by individual international sports federations from among the 21 summer Olympic sports.

Following is a list of national sports federations who will not be sending teams to Moscow. They are from countries where the National Olympic Committees have accepted the Moscow invitation:

Australia — equestrian, fencing, field hockey (men's, women's), shooting, volleyball (men's, women's); Austria — equestrian; Belgium — equestrian, yachting; Colombia — archery; Denmark — equestrian; France — equestrian, shooting, yachting;

Iceland — handball; Ireland — equestrian; Italy — equestrian, yachting; The Netherlands — cycling, equestrian, gymnastics, pentathlon, field hockey (men's, women's); New Zealand — archery, athletics (track and field), cycling, equestrian, field hockey (men's, women's), gymnastics, shooting, swimming, yachting; Spain — boxing, cycling, equestrian, volleyball, weightlifting; Switzerland — equestrian, fencing, gymnastics, shooting; United Kingdom — equestrian, field hockey (men's, women's), shooting, yachting.

## Wimbledon catches up with the sun

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—After two days of rain which washed out most of the tennis, Wimbledon had sunny weather and began catching up on its huge backlog of matches. The tournament committee decided that play will start at noon, two hours earlier than usual, on Thursday and Friday.

Stan Smith, the no.15 seed and the 1972 champion, defeated Rhodesian born Andrew Pattison 5-7, 6-3, 6-4 in a match that began on Monday. Smith led by two sets to one when he and Pattison had to run from the rain. They never managed to get out on court again on Tuesday. Smith's service was on target today and he wrapped the game up comfortably.

Jose Luis Clerc of Argentina, the no.16 seed, completed a remarkable recovery against Vijay Amritraj of India. The two battled for more than two hours on Tuesday and were level at 2-2 in the final set when darkness stopped play. Clerc did not need many minutes to finish the match today, 1-6, 3-6, 7-5, 7-5, 6-4.

Pai DuPre, the no.9 seed, downed Vince Van Patten 6-4, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4 in an all-American serve-and-volley duel.

Two former women's champions won their first round matches. Evonne Goolagong Cawley of Australia who won the title in 1971 and is seeded fourth, beat Sharon Walsh of the United States 6-1, 6-2.

Virginia Wade of Britain, the 1977 champion and seeded seventh, ended her losing streak against Ivanna Madruga of Argentina and won 6-4, 6-4. The 19-year-old South American had won her last four matches on clay. Miss Wade's serving power gave her the edge on grass.

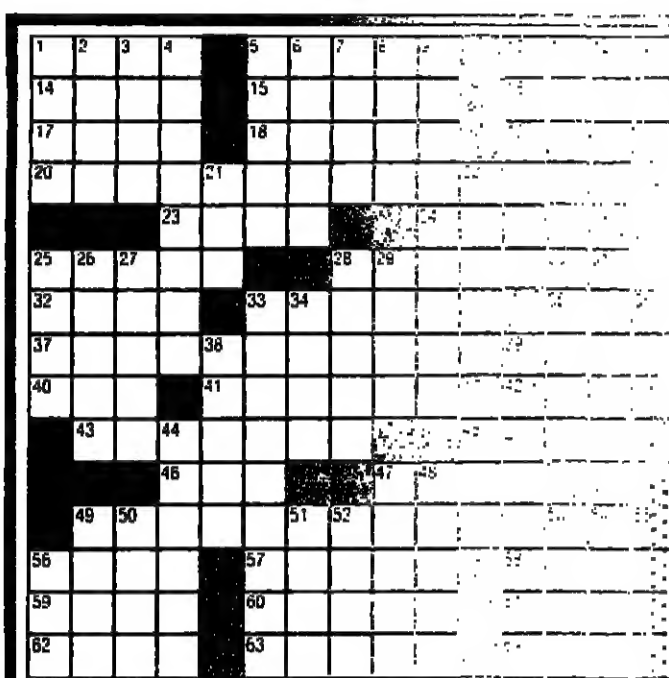
Other men's singles first round results: Mick Saviano, U.S., defeated Eddie Edwards, U.S., 6-4, 6-4, 6-2. Johan Krie, South Africa, defeated Fritz Buchong, U.S., 6-3, 7-6, 6-2. Russell Simpson, New Zealand, defeated Dominique Bedel, France, 6-7, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6.

## THE Daily Crossword

ACROSS	25	Gallery	57	Marsh	
1	Nonsense	28	Be extra-	58	Trab
5	A pair	31	giant	59	Enthus
10	Risque	32	Solar disk	60	Herc
14	European	33	Achieve	61	Arab
15	Pass a bill	35	Hesitation	62	Pre
16	Capitol	36	Items	63	Trans
17	Sly gaze	37	See 20A	64	Season
18	Headress	40	Pub order		
19	A source	41	Something		
	of 41A	42	to save		DOWN
20	Our tax	43	Penn. city	1	Watson
	dollars,	44	Wounds		game
	in other	45	Bookkeeping	2	Certain
	words	46	plus		placit
23	Strong wind	47	French coin	3	Took a
24	Ending for	48	Year		the lam
	Edom or	49	See 20A	4	kind of
	Adam	50	De — (ele-		conclu
			gant)	5	Brass

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

WILD	WIER	RIEFER
ELITE	BETTA	CLUB
ARROW	ABIDA	VOLUBLE
DEVIL	DISCIPLE	
LIVE	ASE	
PRIME	WAIGRE	DEU
REGENT	WIT	RANT
REVEN	ADHIRE	ERISE
SULT	SAL	LYCEON
HIEN	ASPIEN	AEDIS
OLE	OWNS	
DEVIL	SWORN	SHIP
ROBIN	WITSE	TOLIE
ALUS	FILIS	OPLES
GENIE	DEIST	RIEAL



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## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SLARN	MERRA
TURBET	LARPIL

Print answer here:

Saturday's Jumbles: BLOOM USURP NOTICE EVOCUE  
Answer: The tired kangaroo was arrested for trespassing because he was OUT OF BOUNDS

## FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1980

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A wonderful day to make an advancement in career activities, but be sure not to force your will on others. You can easily extend your ideas beyond present boundaries now.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Extend your interests so you can gain more profits in the future. Be less demanding of family members. Express happiness.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Take the right steps to improve your financial position. A new project needs more study before going ahead with it.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Schedule your activities early so you get maximum use of your time. Be sure to exercise extreme caution in motion today.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** You can now understand how to improve your financial position so you don't waste valuable time.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Go after your finest personal qualities and you can easily gain them. Sidestep a foe who would spoil your happiness.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Study your ambitions well and don't confide in others. Show more affection for those who love you.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Go after personal aims with more enthusiasm and effort and you can easily gain them. Be alert at all times today.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** You are now able to get the backing you need from a higher-up. Be sure to keep promises you've made to friends.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** You can make a good impression on others by showing you are honest and decent. Relax at home tonight.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Be more objective in dealing with others where business matters are concerned. You could jeopardize your security.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Be sure to keep the promises made to family members. Come to a better accord with associates. Think constructively.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Go after your aims in a positive manner and get excellent results. Contact loyal friends who can be helpful to you.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1980 by Chicago Tribune

West North East South  
1 ♦ Dble. Pass 2 ♡  
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♣  
What action do you take?

As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ 9 7 5 4 ♠ A Q 6 ♠ A Q 2  
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ 8 7 5 4 ♠ A Q 6 ♠ A K 10  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♦ 2 ♡ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

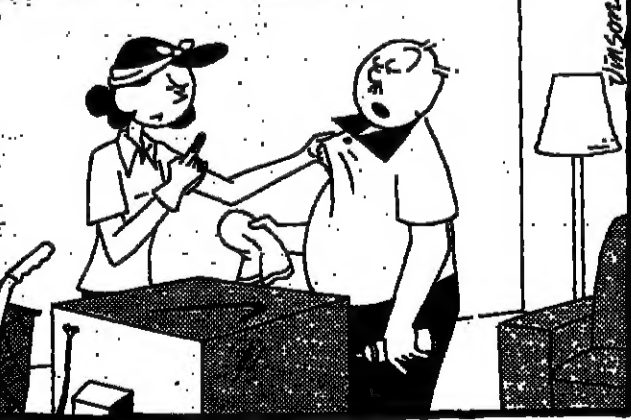
Neither vulnerable, as you hold:  
♠ A J 7 5 2 ♠ 10 9 ♠ A Q J 7  
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠ K J 6 3 ♠ A 9 8 2 ♠ A K 5 6  
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

Both vulnerable, as you hold:  
♠ 9 8 6 2 ♠ Q 8 ♠ K J 9 3  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♠ 2 ♡ 3 ♣ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Vinson



## FOR RENT

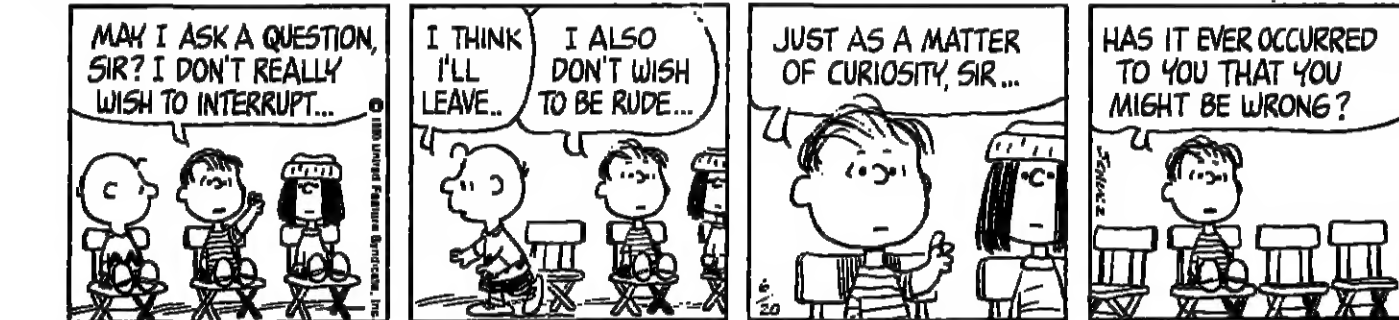
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## Andy Capp



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

## JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

6:30	Korea
6:45	Cartoon
6:50	Local Programme
7:00	Road to Moscow
7:10	Local Programme
7:20	News in Arabic
7:30	Arabic series
7:40	Plans and Events (in Arabic)
7:50	Arabic Film
8:00	News in Arabic
8:10	Continuation of Arabic Film
8:20	Arabic Programme

CHANNEL 6

6:30	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:00	The Muppet Show
8:30	The Silencers
8:45	News in English
8:55	French Film: The Intruders

## RADIO JORDAN

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
8:00	News Summary
8:30	Animal Vegetable Mineral
12:00	Signing off
12:05	Signing on and News Headlines
12:30	Radiothon
13:00	News Summary
13:30	Radiothon
14:00	News Summary
14:30	Music
15:00	Country Music
15:30	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:30	Easy Listening
17:00	Old Favorites
17:30	Talking Point
17:30	Radiothon
18:00	News Summary
18:30	American Contests
19:00	Story Time
19:30	Arabic Music
19:45	News Bulletin
19:50	News Reports
19:55	Sign off

## AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:

7:30	Cairo (EA)
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## DEPARTURES:

6:15	Cairo
6:25	Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH)
6:30	Damascus
6:40	London (EA)
6:50	Cairo (EA)
6:55	Beirut
7:00	London
7:05	Amman, New York, Vienna
7:10	Beirut
7:15	Banghazi
7:20	London
7:25	Rome
7:30	Beirut (MBA)
7:35	Banghazi
7:40	Cairo

## EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:	
Amman:	
Mohd Al-Salhi (51227)	
Samir Abu Zaid (7141/347)	
Irak:	
Almud Bishawi (2925)	
Zarg:	
Mohd Al-Hajjari (8121/82254)	
PHARMACIES:	
Amman:	
Nayrakh (23672)	

## BBC RADIO

5:00	World News, News
5:15	Radio Newsworld
5:30	Brain of Britain 1980
5:45	Omoko, News Summary
5:55	Stock Market Report
6:05	Coming up for Air
6:15	24 Hours News Summary
6:25	A Jolly Good Show
6:35	Wimbledon
6:45	Business Matters
6:55	World News, World Today
7:05	Back Choice
7:15	Financial News, Reflections
7:25	Sports Round-up
7:35	World News, Commentary
7:45	Merchant Navy
7:55	Top Twenty

## VOICE OF AMERICA

6:30	The Breakfast Show:
6:45	News, pop music, features, listener's questions
7:00	News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis
7:15	Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation"
7:30	Now Music USA
7:45	News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis
7:55	VOA Magazine: American, science, culture, letters
8:05	Special English: news
8:15	Made in USA (Jazz)
8:30	VOA World Report
8:45	News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comment, analysis

## CULTURAL CENTRES

(Amman)

American Centre	41520
British Council	3647-8
French Cultural Centre	37000
German Institute	42973
Soviet Cultural Centre	44085
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
U.S. State Dept.	42025
Y.W.C.A.	67130
Y.W.M.C.A.	41790
Amman Municipal Library	36111
Library of Jordan Library	42312
Classical Museum	36191
Folklore Museum	36191

## USEFUL TELEPHONE

NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government)	75111
Civil defence rescue	24391-4
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	30141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency	21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA)	35280
Jordan Television	75111
Radio, English Section	74124
Fire, police	75
Fire headquarters	32990

## CULTURAL CENTRES

(Damascus)

Al Hama Theatre	22-425
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# Asians condemn Viets for Thailand invasion

KUALA LUMPUR, June 25 (R) — The foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) strongly condemned Vietnam today for a military intrusion into Thailand and called for U.N. observers on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

After the first day of a two-day ministerial meeting here, the five countries produced a unanimous and strongly worded statement accusing Vietnam of an "irresponsible and dangerous act" of aggression which, they said, would have far-reaching and serious consequences.

The ministers from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines and Singapore said there were heavy casualties among innocent Kampuchean and Thai civilians in

the Vietnamese attack on Kampuchean encampments along the border two days ago.

The ministers called on Vietnam to stop the fighting, which they said was still going on according to latest reports.

A member of the Thai delegation added that according to latest reports available here, there were still very small numbers of Vietnamese forces on the Thai side of the border, although most of them had withdrawn.

The ASEAN ministers, after their own meeting, will confer on Friday and Saturday with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, as well as ministers from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, India and a representative from the European Economic Community.

Today's closed-door discussion was totally dominated by the Vietnamese border attack which ASEAN officials say was a retaliation for Thailand's decision to repatriate Kampuchean refugees from the border encampments which, earlier this week, housed about 175,000 people.

Vietnam has accused Thailand of a provocation by sending people to fight against the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh.

Conference sources said there was a general feeling that Vietnam had miscalculated the effect of its attack, hoping to split ASEAN unity over a response, but taking indications of differences too seriously.

The ministers, who said they agreed that the incursion endangered the peace and security of the whole region, supported Thailand's call for action by the Security Council and reiterated their urgent request to the United Nations secretary-general for the stationing of United Nations observer teams on the Thai side of the Thai-Kampuchean border.

## Carter droops in U.S. poll

NEW YORK, June 25 (R) — Republican Ronald Reagan is preferred 47 to 37 per cent over President Carter in a two-man race for the presidency, according to a poll released today.

The New York Times-CBS News poll, which showed a weak economy to be one of President Carter's greatest handicaps, also found Mr. Carter slipping badly in foreign policy conduct.

Only 20 per cent of Americans now approve of Mr. Carter's conduct in foreign affairs, the poll found. This put the president's standing back to a level of approval before the American hostages were seized at the U.S. embassy in Tehran last November.

Last February, his overall approval rating rose to 53 per cent, but only 30 per cent of Americans now say they approve of his handling of the presidency in general, the poll said.

In a three-way race that included independent candidate John Anderson, Mr. Reagan still held a solid lead among those polled.

Mr. Reagan was given 41 per cent of the vote, Mr. Carter 30 per cent and Mr. Anderson 18 per cent, with the rest undecided.

The poll was conducted from June 18-22, and 1,517 people of voting age were interviewed.

## NATO hears a plea for unity

ANKARA, June 25 (R) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) today reviewed

east-west relations amid calls for unity to dispel doubts about its ability to act cohesively.

NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns stressed the importance of unity in a speech to foreign ministers from the 15 alliance members as they started a regular two-day spring conference in Ankara.

"Nothing could be more dangerous than the appearance of weakness or indecision on the western side, which might prompt the Kremlin to take rash and ill-considered actions," he said.

The NATO meeting, held in the shadow of this week's seven-nation western summit which called for a total Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan, was discussing east-west detente in Europe and military strength on both sides, conference sources said.

The next high-level contact

between the western and Soviet blocs will come on Monday when West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt visits Moscow. NATO sources said the West German delegation had given assurances that Mr. Schmidt would not allow any wedge to be driven between Bonn and its NATO partners.

NATO sources said that West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher told his colleagues: "Our mandate in Moscow would be to represent our position, on the basis of the North Atlantic alliance, in the political and military fields."

During preparations for his Moscow visit, Mr. Schmidt has emphasised that he would only go after full consultations with other western countries.

The last western summit-level

contact with the Soviet Union was last month when French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing met Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Warsaw.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing came under heavy criticism both at home and abroad for undertaking the trip without consulting France's allies.

The need to consult has been a constant theme in the western allies' relations with each other in the six months since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Apart from France, the United States has also been criticised by its European partners for failing to consult, particularly over the failed commando raid in Iran two months ago to rescue the U.S. embassy hostages there.

The path to improved relations with the Soviet Union, lessening of tensions in Europe and elsewhere, is open Soviet actions allow, he said.

But such cooperation only be effective "in an atmosphere of restraint, on a basis of respect for the sovereignty and independence of other nations," he added.

British sources quoted Secretary Lord Carrington saying that it was appropriate for NATO to meet in Ankara.

Turkey shares common with the Soviet Union and Western officials have expressed anxiety over the Mediterranean after the Yugoslav President Tito

## Carter favours Madrid security talks

MADRID, June 25 (R) — President Carter arrived here today for a 24-hour visit and said in an interview he wanted the European security review conference to go ahead as planned next autumn in Madrid.

The U.S. President, accompanied by his wife Rosalynn and his daughter Amy, was welcomed by King Juan Carlos as he flew in to Madrid's Barajas Airport from Belgrade.

They later drove to the Oriente Palace, in central Madrid, where the King of Spain was hosting a lunch.

"Although the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has seriously damaged the atmosphere of east-west relations, I think the Madrid meeting of the European security con-

ference is in the interest of the signatories of the final act of Helsinki, including the United States," Mr. Carter was quoted as saying in an interview with the national news agency EFE.

In the interview, published by the Madrid daily *El Pais*, Mr. Carter expressed support and admiration for Spain's transition to democracy after the death of General Francisco Franco.

"We foresee an increasing cooperation with Spain in many fields in which we can work together to face challenges to our common interests," he said in an apparent reference to Spain's possible entry into NATO.

Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja told a parliamentary committee on the eve of Mr. Car-

ter's arrival that Spain could join NATO by 1983. The left-wing opposition opposes NATO membership.

Mr. Carter arrived today from Belgrade, where the United States and Yugoslavia issued a joint statement calling for an end to foreign intervention in both Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Communist Yugoslavia, a leading member of the non-aligned movement, was among the first countries to denounce both military operations. But today's statement marked the first time the country's new rulers had joined forces with a western leader to condemn the Soviet and Vietnamese moves.

Yugoslavia also joined the United States in calling for the

release of the American held in Iran, saying this "greatly contribute to stability in this region."

But the two sides also fully respected Iran's independence and non-alignment as well as its right to determine its own internal development orientation in international relations without outside interference.

The conciliatory phrasing comment reflected President Carter's hopes for a quiet and full resolution of the hostage crisis.

But the emphasis on non-alignment also appears to indicate American hopes Yugoslavia, as one of the of the movement, may be influence events in Tehran

## Combat cools off

BANGKOK, June 25 (R) — Artillery fire echoed along the tense Thai-Kampuchean border today as Vietnamese troops dug into new positions after a short but bloody strike at refugee camps in Thailand.

Intelligence sources reported significant movement inside Kampuchea of Vietnamese-led forces apparently preparing for action against anti-government guerrilla encampments along their side of the border.

But on the Thai side of the

embattled frontier the level of action dropped dramatically following the Vietnamese-led drive against Kampuchean refugee camps a few miles inside Thailand.

The two sides exchanged small-arms and artillery fire when Vietnamese soldiers emerged from cover to retrieve their dead.

Scores of people were killed or injured in the surprise raid into Thai territory but no precise figures were available. Refugees fled in panic as the fighting intensified and hundreds were feared injured.

## Sanjay probe stopped

NEW DELHI, June 25 (R) — The Indian Parliament is expected to discuss the abrupt cancellation of a court of inquiry into the plane crash that killed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's son Sanjay two days ago, the Press Trust of India reported today.

Parliamentary sources said notices for a debate were with the lower house (Lok Sabha), but it was not known when a discussion was likely to take place.

The sources said it would be a breach of parliamentary privilege to publicise questions or motions before they are formally moved in the house.

Official sources said the appointment of the court immedi-

ately after the accident had probably been an over-reaction due to the late Mr. Gandhi's political importance.

A Civil Aviation Ministry spokesman said, "We did not want to make too much fuss over the accident by appointing a high-level inquiry."

The spokesman said an accident inspector would now inquire into the crash and report within two weeks.

Opposition sources hinted that a court probe would have shown that Mr. Gandhi bent rules by flying the U.S.-made Pits aerobics biplane in which he and a co-pilot died.

## Basque separatists warn of more bombs

MADRID, June 25 (R) — Basque separatist guerrillas exploded two bombs in Spanish Mediterranean tourist resorts today and threatened further attacks in the coming hours, official sources said.

Nobody was injured in the first two blasts at a luxury hotel in Alicante and the garden of a holiday home, owned by a Basque family, in Javea.

Police evacuated more than 2,000 people from the two bomb target zones after the Basque guerrilla organisation ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) gave a warning to Basque news organisations early this morning.

Later, a man purporting to speak for ETA's political-military wing telephoned a Bilbao radio station to warn that further bombs would explode by 5 p.m. (1500 GMT) in the same Javea housing estate where today's second blast occurred. Police evacuated houses in a zone called "The Basques" after the families who spend their summer holidays there.

The Basque group previously had set a deadline of 0600 GMT for its bombs. This deadline passed without incident, but 90 minutes later the first blast occurred in an empty room at Alicante's Hotel Melia. The second blast occurred shortly afterwards in Javea, north of Alicante.

In Victoria, a Basque city about 290 kilometres north of Madrid, an executive of the French-owned Michelin tyre factory was shot dead in the street, hours after the start of the bombing campaign, police said.

The victim, identified as Mr. Luis Hergueta Guinea, 51, was hit at point blank range with a pistol shot in the neck and died instantly, they said.

Nobody immediately claimed responsibility but police said it bore the hallmarks of ETA.

More than 50 people have died in political violence in the northern Basque region this year.

Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson said that although today's bombs only caused slight material damage, they could have an impact on Spain's key tourist industry.

Last year's first beach campaign by the political-military wing of ETA was held partially responsible by Spanish government officials for a drop in foreign tourism.

The guerrilla organisation said it would set off explosions intermittently in the peak tourist season, which is just starting, unless the government released 19 Basque prisoners and sacked the governor of a controversial prison where many of them are held.

## Do-it-yourself rocket is no flight of fancy

FREMONT, California, June 25 (AP) — Robert C. Truax, rejoicing over the successful test firing of his 7.6-metre, do-it-yourself rocket ship, is ready to launch the next phase of his own man-in-space project.

Mr. Truax, who helped develop U.S. Navy missiles 15 years ago, is hoping that his ship, the *Private Enterprise*, will help initiate an age of industrial space research.

He's planning a manned flight next year.

On Tuesday, against a scene reminiscent of a country fair with vendors hawking hot dogs and beer, Truax announced that he was ready for a 10-second countdown.

All eyes turned to the chained-down rocket at Fremont airport. "Ten... nine... eight..." Mr. Truax counted. Then, most of the hundreds of spectators and reporters picked up the count. "Four..."

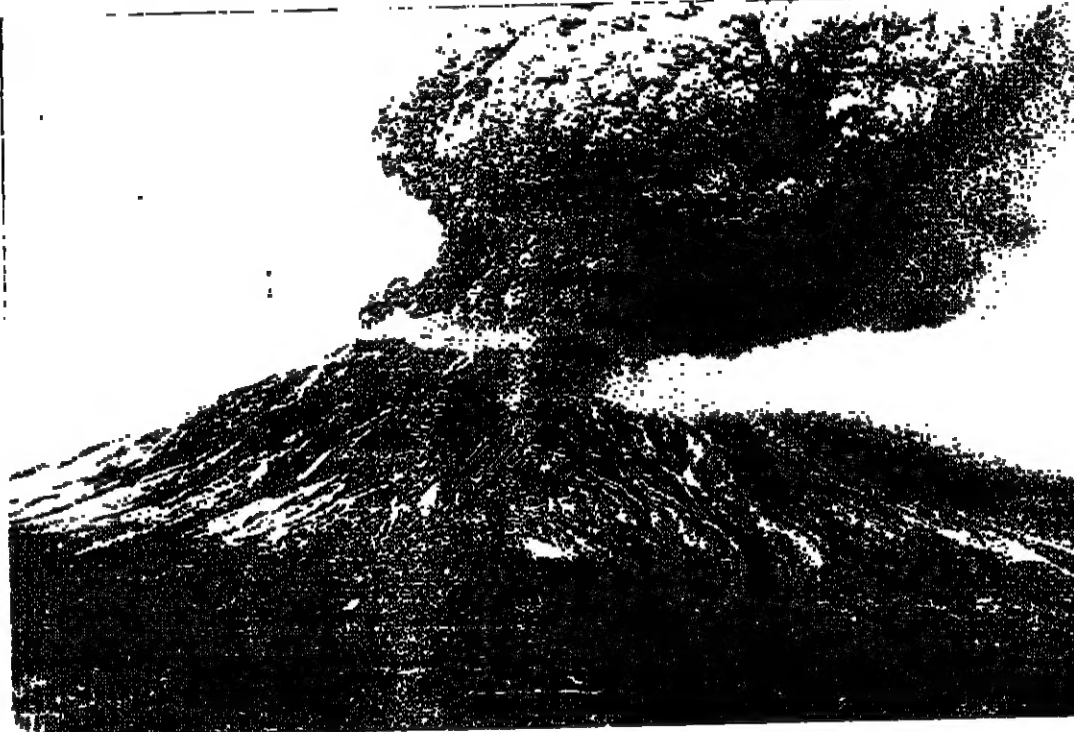
three... two... one..."

With the garbage dump that flanks Fremont airport as a backdrop, the 63-year-old Mr. Truax pushed buttons that sent a fat spear of flame leaping from the four motors of the slender rocket ship.

For an ear-splitting 60 seconds, the 1,000-pound thrust engines performed without hesitation.

Next year, Mr. Truax hopes to hurl a man or woman to an altitude of about 96 kilometres, hitting a top speed of 3,862 kilometres an hour during a sub-orbital flight of about 10 minutes. He said 200 would-be astronauts, including two women, have applied for the job.

But first, he plans to drop the spacecraft into the Pacific Ocean from a helicopter to determine its ability to withstand splashdowns. That test is scheduled for next month.



[There may be profits as well as peril in Mount St. Helens' clouds of ash. (Gamma photo)]

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP) — When Mount St. Helens coughed its ancient innards over vast stretches of the United States, commercialism was quick in coming.

"Shades of Pompeii!" proclaimed an ad in a New York newspaper.

"Who, knows? Should be good for your garden. Or fascinate your kids. Great for the man who has everything. And makes an excellent mulch."

"Repurpose it yourself and get rich by selling it to a friend. There's more where this came from."

Yes, there is profit in pumice, cash in ash.

The fallout from the May 10 eruption in the northeastern United States had hardly settled before entrepreneurs across the land realised the profit potential.

Two brothers in Norristown, Pennsylvania, gave up their scrap

hauling business, borrowed a truck and hauled 18,000 kilos of the gray powder, cross-country from Yakima, Washington. They envision selling 600,000 plastic containers, each holding 55 grammes of ash, as souvenirs at \$5 each. That would gross \$3 million.

Closer to the source is Mr. Joe James, owner of Ye Olde Curiosity shop on the waterfront in Seattle, who says: "We've got all varieties, the real fine ash and the coarser stuff that fell closer to the mountain."

For instance, a \$2.25, 55-gramme bottle has an attractive black-and-white label that reads: "Genuine Washington State Mount St. Helens Volcanic Ash. Date of Eruption May 18, 1980."

"We've re-ordered two or three times," Mr. James said. Mr. James figures about 60 per cent of the people buy ash are tourists from other states.

The grit also is given away in

promotional campaigns. A station in Jacksonville, Fla., passed out bottled fallout called "out-of-town, ash" telephone call-in contest.

Volcanic ash does have practical, but more important, uses.

Hartell Mining Corp. is mining volcanic ash for 2 near Gate, Oklahoma.

When the ash was first in the late 1920s, the big 6 was for use in householders, said Mr. Carl Wal-

works at the mine. Cleaners switched to ground-up few years ago and now about the 1,000 to 2,000 tons each year at Gate is sold that use its absorbent porous floor sweeps and produce absorb oil and grease.

It is also used to polish buttons and by dentists for filling false teeth.

## \$4 billion plan would help U.S. burn coal, not oil

WASHINGTON, June 25 (Agencies) — In a move aimed at cutting American dependence on foreign oil, the U.S. Senate has passed a \$4 billion measure to help utility plants convert from oil to coal. The bill is part of President Jimmy Carter's national energy package.

The bill, passed 86-1 Tuesday, allows 38 utilities to get government funds for up to half the cost of conversion. It also provides government loans to pay another 25 per cent of a plant's conversion price tag.

"This bill is a rifle shot to aid power plants that need help in burning coal," said Sen. J. Bennett Johnston Jr., a Louisiana Democrat. "It is an environmentally and economically sound way of weaning ourselves from OPEC oil and using our own resources."

A similar version of the bill has passed the

House. It now goes to a House-Senate conference committee to iron out differences.

The United States has huge reserves of coal and a number of energy experts said switching power plants from oil to coal would help decrease America's dependence on foreign oil.

But U.S. coal wealth is not the only path to energy self-sufficiency. According to a government study released this week, the U.S. could produce more than 2 per cent of its current oil needs from shale rock by 1990 using existing technology.

Congress is expected to pass tomorrow a \$20 billion bill to help develop various synthetic fuel projects, including shale oil, tar sands and oil from coal.

A report from the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, which advises Congress

on scientific issues, said 400,000 barrels of oil a day could be obtained from shale by 1990.

It said the U.S. had enough shale to produce a total of 400 billion barrels of oil, more than 2.5 times Saudi Arabia's reserves.

The U.S. now consumes 16.5 million barrels of oil a day, of which 6.5 million barrels are imported.

But the report warned that a shale industry of the size necessary to produce 400,000 barrels of oil a day posed environmental and social risks in the western states of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming where most shale is found.

The high cost and difficulties of producing shale oil have held up development and only test projects are now operating. The study estimated developing a production capacity of 400,000 barrels a day would cost \$14 billion.

"An oil shale industry could benefit the economy and security, but would also entail environmental risks," the report said, adding federal tax incentives would be needed to launch a large-scale industry.

It said to attract private investment shale would have to be sold at about \$48 a barrel, a 12 per cent return.

The process of heating shale rock to get oil could cause air pollution in the western states, the large amounts of water needed for it could cause water shortages after the year the report said.

The increase in population caused by the number of workers needed to run the plants cause social problems in the sparsely populated area, the report added.

## U.S. woos a reluctant Somalia over crucial po

By Richard Tomkins

MOGADISHU, Somalia, June 25 — U.S. efforts to establish military facilities in Somalia to protect Middle Eastern oil shipping lanes from Soviet disruption have bogged down, diplomats say. Money and Somalia's continued support for rebel tribesmen in neighbouring Ethiopia are said to be the main problems.

Somalia has agreed in principle to allow American installations. Reports say the Somalis are asking \$2 billion in aid — four or five times what Washington is believed willing to pay.

More contentious than price, observers say, is Somalia's request for military equipment. Americans fear new weapons might be passed on to ethnic Somali guerrillas in Ethiopia or might be used in a repeat of the 1977-78 Ogaden desert war between the two countries.

Sources picture the United States, aware of the Horn of Africa's explosive nature and the presence of about 30 Soviet warships in the Indian Ocean, as attempting to balance global American military needs with long-standing Ethiopian-Somali rivalry.

"Agreeing in principle is the easy part," said an American source, who requested anonymity. "In a sense we are working out a whole new relationship with Somalia and are still working out the details."

"This is an example of a local conflict and global politics coming together. The Ogaden conflict has been going on for a long time and there is no glimmer of hope that it wouldn't be with us for a long time to come, but the strategic importance of the region looms larger."

"We just have to recognise this and take it into account in any decision we make," he said. "It's a fact of life."

Somalia, on the Indian Ocean near the mouth of the Red Sea, was once the Kremlin's chief ally in sub-Saharan Africa. Mogadishu expelled its estimated 6,000 Russian advisers and abrogated its friendship and military arms treaties with Moscow in 1977 in anger over Soviet support of Ethiopia in the Ogaden war.

Twice Washington broached the establishment of military ties, but

back-pedalled each time because of Somalia's support for Somali guerrillas in the Ogaden.

The fall of the Shah of Iran and the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan, however, have given new impetus to the American initiative. Somalia and President Jimmy Carter's "cooperative security framework" — a string of facilities running from Oman to the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean from which U.S. considers as Soviet encroachment.

At stake in all this is Berbera, a Soviet-built port near the Bab el Mandeb Straits, the southern entrance to the Red Sea and passage for Middle Eastern oil shipments to Europe.

Located 260 kilometres across the Gulf of Aden from the S. stronghold of Democratic Yemen, Berbera has space for ship repairs and ship tenders, warehouses for equipment and supplies, fuel age tanks, a modern hospital and barracks for 2,000 men.

Its 3,900-metre runway could accommodate B-52 bombers long-range surveillance planes. Together with the possible use of Berbera would allow close aerial observation of Soviet ships in the Red Sea from the Persian Gulf to the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa.

The closest Soviet facilities are in Aden, capital of Democratic Yemen, and Ethiopia's Dahlak archipelago in the Red Sea. Neither American nor Somali officials in Mogadishu will discuss the negotiations. Informed sources say at least four American government delegations have visited Mogadishu and Berbera since last year.

Somalia and the United States both deny Ethiopian assertions U.S. military personnel are already permanently in Berbera. Middle Eastern diplomats in Mogadishu say they believe agreement will be reached. The Somalis' pressing needs are military equipment and economic aid.

Somalia, one of the world's five poorest nations, is dependent on the export of livestock to the Middle East for 80 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings. Much of its heavy Soviet military equipment destroyed during the Ogaden war and, without a new army supply the government has got weapons and equipment from any available source.

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